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Michael Anthony

and

Anne Shields-Lambing.

CS
71
L222
1896

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF WISCONSIN
FOUNDED 1846

MICHAEL ANTHONY

. . AND . .

ANNE SHIELDS-LAMBING;

THEIR ANCESTORS

. . AND . .

THEIR DESCENDANTS.

BY A MEMBER OF THE FAMILY.

Rev. Andrew Arnold Lambing

PRINTED FOR THE FAMILY BY

FAHEY & CO., 418 GRANT STREET, PITTSBURG, PA.

1896..

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THE writing of genealogies is no easy task. Our ancestors, who were very often pioneers in the backwoods, were more concerned with providing the necessaries of life than with recording the eventful or uneventful deeds of their rustic careers. Hence it is very difficult to trace families in all their endless ramifications, after the lapse of three or four generations; and this difficulty is increased, owing to the restless spirit of the American people, who thought little even in the days of primitive conveyances, of taking journeys of hundreds of miles to found new homes. The writer has several times written and published sketches of the Lambings, and has as often been compelled, by the discovery of additional facts, to modify his accounts. At length, in the fall of 1893, he determined to visit the spot where the Lambings and Shieldses, the progenitors of the branch of the families here treated of, first settled and made their permanent homes; and to learn on the spot whatever of tradition might still be collected. This visit was made to Nockamixon township, Bucks county, the first home of the Lambings, and to Amberson's Valley, Franklin county, the first permanent home of the Shieldses, both in Pennsylvania. From these and other sources he has collected, he believes, all the information that it is now possible to secure; and, if some points still remain doubtful, there is no alternative but to leave them in that obscurity from which it is no longer possible to rescue them. The following sketch is the result of all the information he has been able to collect.

Christopher Lambing,—or Christopher Michael, as some maintain, although the one name only is given in the baptismal and marriage registers—who was commonly known as "Stofel," was the founder of the family in America. The name is not uniformly spelled, some having Lambing, others Lamping, Lampeng, Lambin, and even Langbein; but this is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that it was taken from sound rather than from written documents. To those familiar with the early history of this country, such variations are common. In the family register on the fly-leaf of the old German bible of Matthew Lambing, now before the

writer, it is spelled Lambeng; but a careful study of the matter is sufficient to prove beyond doubt that, the proper spelling of the name is that given in this sketch; and persons who spell the name in the same manner, and not otherwise, are still found in that part of Alsace from which the family originally came.

Christopher was the son of an officer in the French army, who, as nearly as can be learned, lived near the village of Paults or Peltz, not far from Strasburg, where he owned extensive vineyards, which, it appears, were placed in charge of his son. And, although they spoke of themselves as French, neither Christopher nor any of his children appear to have been acquainted with that language, but only with the German. The young man married; and, seeing many of his countrymen emigrate to America, conceived the idea of doing so himself. This the father strenuously opposed, declaring that he had enough to keep his family comfortably at home; but after the birth of the second child Christopher determined to cross the water against the father's will. The parting was far from what should have been expected, and the father became so aggravated that he would hold no further communication with his son. For this reason all connection with the parent stock was broken off, and nothing further is known of it.

No point has given the writer more difficulty than that of fixing the precise date of the arrival of Christopher Lambing in America; and still the exact year is and must remain uncertain. The grounds on which the date must be determined are these: When Christopher left the old world he had two children, the younger of which, Peter, was two years old, who, as nearly as can be ascertained, lived to the age of 106 years, and died in either 1844 or 1845, so that he must have been born in 1738 or 1739, which would place the date of Christopher's landing in 1740 or the year following. This, as we shall see, would make him little more, if as much as, 20 years of age when he was married. On his arrival in America he settled in Nockamixon township, Bucks county, in a rocky damp region on the hill about three miles west of the Delaware river, known as "the swamps," and about 70 miles above Philadelphia. Here he spent the remainder of

his long life, and from the appearance of the place he must often have regretted his parting from the scenes of his childhood. The writer saw the ruins of the foundation of his cabin, and celebrated Mass in the church of Marienstein, which stands not three hundred yards distant, and is attended from Haycock, five miles to the south. Who his first wife was and when she died there is no means of ascertaining, but she is most probably buried at Haycock church. According to the most reliable information she was the mother of five children :

I. A girl, name unknown, who was swept overboard and drowned with three other children during the voyage across the ocean.

II. Peter, who was two years old at the time of emigration, and who was born in 1738 or 1739. He married Catharine Troxel, who was born and raised in the vicinity of Bethlehem, Pa. About that time or a little later, he drifted with other members of his family to that part of York county, which was cut off to form Adams county in 1800, where, among other places, he worked on the lands attached to the Jesuit church at Conewago. He had five children whose names are known, and perhaps others: John Troxel, Joseph, Anthony, Anne Catharine and another daughter, name unknown. He moved to Westmoreland county about 1822, and settled some six miles south-east of Greensburg, where he spent the remainder of his life. Here his son John visited him in 1838, and the two went out squirrel shooting, Peter informing his son that he was just then about one hundred years old. He died, as nearly as can be known, in the latter part of the year 1844 or the beginning of the year following, at an age variously given at from 103 to 107, but most probably 106. His wife died two years later; and both were buried in the cemetery adjoining St. Vincent's church, now St. Vincent's arch-abbey; but when the remains were removed to the new cemetery to give room for additional buildings, no marks were found on the graves, and their bones with many others were interred in one common grave, and can no longer be known. Of his children :

1. John Troxel, who was born in 1788, married Margaret Wolf in Adams county, March 1st, 1818, and lived with

or near his father. He had five sons and three daughters: Louis, John Henry, Joseph, Isaac P., Jacob, Mary, Elizabeth and Catharine.

a) Louis married, moved west, and when last heard from lived in Cariboo, Butler county, Kansas. He had two sons and five daughters.

b) John Henry married and left two children at the time of his death, which took place in Westmoreland county, the date has not been ascertained.

c) Joseph married, had a family, and lived on a farm near St. Joseph, Missouri, when last heard from.

d) Isaac P. was carried away by the gold excitement of 1849, and married in California Melitta Sorage, to to whom he has a family of five children: Ira, Phillip, Henry L., Francis Ambrose and Alta Elizabeth. He lived long at Oone City, Amador county, California, where his wife died in 1865; but a few years ago he moved to Golden City, Colorado, where he still lives.

e) Jacob lived at Great Grove, Green county, Ohio, when last heard from and was twice married. His only child, a son, by his first wife, is married and lives in Iowa. By his second wife he had three children.

f) Mary married Levi Mellor of Pittsburg, and both are now dead.

g) Elizabeth C. married James Mellor, brother of Levi, who is also dead; and she and her son, an only child, live in Somerset, Ohio.

h) Catharine is unmarried, and lives with her sister in Somerset.

John moved from Westmoreland to Washington county in 1832, and from there to Ohio in 1858; where, after living in several places, he died in 1878, at the age of 90.

2) Nothing is known of Joseph.

3) Anthony, when last heard from, in 1824, lived near Philadelphia, and was unmarried.

4 and 5) Anne Catharine and her sister, whose name has not been handed down to us, both died when they attained maturity, and most probably after their parents had moved to Westmoreland county. One of them was on the eve of being married.

III. Joseph, son of Christopher, of whom nothing is known with certainty; but it is thought that he crossed over into New Jersey, where it is known that persons of the name lived in the last and early part of the present century, and where some of them may perhaps still be found.

IV. Barbara, and V., her sister, of whom nothing further is known than that they went to Philadelphia, where they kept a "cake shop" when last heard from.

The date of the death of the first wife of Christopher has not been ascertained, but it is most probable that she is buried at Haycock church.

We have now more certain information in the marriage and baptismal registers of the old German church at Goshenhoppen—now Balley, Montgomery county, Pa.—which was the missionary center for the central eastern part of the State from before the middle of the last century. All these entries are signed by Rev. John Baptist de Ritter, S. J. These had frequently to be taken on fly-leaves on the missions, and in this way some of them are, doubtless, lost; and the handwriting of the entries that remain is often almost illegible, and contains omissions. But copies of such as refer to our families are now in possession of the writer. The first entry is that of the second marriage of Christopher, and reads:

"1766, 9th May, in the church at Goshenhoppen mission, I joined Christopher Lambin, widower, to Mary Anne Wanner." The woman's name is almost illegible, but is given as nearly as it can be deciphered. In some entries she is called Anne Mary. Of the children of the second marriage there were:

VI. George Jacob (name in register), who went by the name of Jacob. He married a Miss Phillips, most probably in Adams county, where he had a family, and moved to Allegheny city in the early part of the present century, where he died, and where some of his descendants lived until lately,

who called themselves Lampton, because Lambing was "too Dutch."

VII. Anne Margaret (in register), born January 19, 1771, who married a Jacob Fried, and had two daughters; but that is all that is known of her.

VIII. Catharine (in register), born 26 September, 1772, of whom nothing more is known.

IX. John (in register), born 19 April, 1774. He married Barbara Kohl, daughter of Michael Kohl, of whom later on, most probably in Adams county, and about the year 1799, and moved to Armstrong county, near Saltsburg, about 1823, where he died, date uncertain, leaving two sons, John and Anthony, and perhaps other children.

1) John, who married and moved to Cherry Tree, Indiana county, where he raised a family.

2) Anthony, who married and remained near Saltsburg, where some of his descendants are still to be met with.

X. Matthew—the grandfather of the writer. The entry in the register reads: "1776, 21 April, at Haycock I baptized Matthew, legitimate son of Christopher Lambin or Langbein and Anne, united in lawful wedlock, born 12 April, 1776." Of him later on.

A gap occurs in the register at this place, but tradition has it that there were two other children about whom nothing has been preserved, and by placing them here, it will both fill the gap, and account for the tradition.

XI. Nickolas (in register), born December 19, 1784, the youngest of the family. He was a hatter, and moved to Albany in 1806, since which time nothing has been heard of him; but there are descendants of Christopher living in Canada, south of the St. Laurence, who would appear to be of this branch of the family. They spell their name Lampeng.

Christopher Lambing lived to the age of 99 years and 2 days, and died either in 1816 or 1817, at his home, and was buried in the church-yard at Haycock. When the writer

visited the site of the old home, he met and talked with a very old, but intelligent man, who, when a small boy, was at Christopher's funeral. His wife survived him, but the date of her death is not known; and in death she was laid by his side. But the place was marked with a simple flagstone, without inscription, and it is impossible to distinguish it from the other spots where "the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep." To return to Matthew.

We have seen that a number of the children of Christopher drifted, near the close of the last century, to that part of York county which was later cut off to form Adams county, and that two of them married daughters of Michael Kohl. Little is known of him, except that he was a German, and is believed to have emigrated, with a number of his countrymen from the vicinity of Berlin, Prussia. He is also believed to have lived in the Catholic settlement of Goshenhoppen before removing to York county. The name of his wife and the number of his children are not known, but he died at the age of 94 years. Having walked two miles to a funeral and back, he sat down to rest, and when they came to call him to dinner, he was found dead in his chair. The name, as we shall see, is sometimes spelled in the Conewago register Colt.

Matthew Lambing married Magdalene Kohl about the year 1798, the date is not known, and the following children were the fruit of that union :

1) William (name in register of Conewago church), born and baptized April 4, 1800. This is all that is known of this child; but tradition has it that a child was born before John, that died almost immediately, with private baptism, and had no name imposed, a point which the register here corrects.

2) John Thomas (in register), born August 5, 1801. He was a tinner and coppersmith, and he it was who did the tinwork on the dome of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., because no other person could be found in the neighborhood who had the courage to venture so high. He was never married, but came to Armstrong county soon after the rest of the family, lived with his brother Henry at Manor-

ville, and worked with him at the cabinet-making trade, dying June 1, 1889, aged 87 years and 9 months.

3) Henry Michael, born August 13, 1803, came to Armstrong county, and to Manorville with the family, married Elizabeth Shaul, May 24, 1834, had no children, worked at the cabinet making trade, and died at Manorville, February 19, 1889, aged 85 years and 6 months. His wife died July 28, 1882.

4) Catharine, born March 1, 1805 (in register); came west with the family, and married George Shaul about 1828, and became the mother of eleven children, most of whom live near the parent home in the south-eastern part of Armstrong county. She died May 15, 1889, aged 84 years.

5) Michael Anthony—father of the writer, whose entry in the Conewago register is in these words: "Born October 10, 1806, baptized April 12, 1807, Michael, son of Matthew and Magdalene Lambin. Sponsors, Henry and Catharine Eckenrode." Of him later on.

6) Elizabeth (in register called Anne by mistake, and her mother Catharine), born November 19, 1808, came west with the family, died near Long Run, Armstrong county, February 7, 1830, and is buried near Apollo, but on the opposite side of the river. Was never married.

7) Mary (in register), born March 4, 1810, came west, as did all the other members of the family, married Simon Francis Shields (see under "Shields") May 4, 1851, has one daughter Mary, who married John Steitslinger, and lives now three miles below Kittanning on the east side of the river, and is raising a family. Her husband died January 16, 1892, and she lives with her daughter, being now past 86 years of age, the last of the family.

8) Matthew, born November 29, 1812, came west with the family, was never married, was drowned in the river at Manorville May 19, 1836, and is buried at Freeport.

9) Jacob, born October 15, 1814, married Sarah Cooper November 30, 1854, at Parkers Landing, where he spent the remainder of his life. The children born to this marriage were:

a) George T., born October 12, 1855.

b) Henry J., born June 2, 1857, married June 22, 1881, to Mary E. Tryer; their children being Ruth H., born October 19, 1884; Sarah L., born December 15, 1887; William C., born March 30, 1890; and Mary E., born June 14, 1893.

c) Margaret A., born September 5, 1859, married August 6, 1879, to Alexander Russell.

d) Charles E., born June 2, 1862.

e) John I., born February 26, 1866, married July 6, 1892, to Blanche M. M'Kelvy, of Allegheny; to which union was born, December 16, 1894, Dora M.

Jacob Lambing died August 25, 1893, aged 78 years and 10 months. His wife survives him.

10) Magdalene, born June 24, 1816, married Samuel Kentfield about 1844, and moved to Muskingum, Ohio. Returning to Manorville, where she died April 12, 1858, leaving a large family, and her husband died a few years later.

11) Susan, born March 18, 1818, married Banner Ogle—born in North Carolina December 29, 1810—May 6, 1835. They were the parents of a large family. She died August 9, 1889, and her husband died October 29, 1893.

12) Adam, born July 20, 1820, married Mary Ashbaugh, in the spring of 1868, had two children, was a distiller, and died near Maysville, Armstrong county, December 27, 1894.

Matthew learned the tailor trade, but never worked much at it. He moved with his family to Armstrong county in the fall of 1828, crossing the Kinskiminetas river September 29, and settled at Long Run, on the north side of that river about 13 miles above its mouth. Here he lived till the fall of 1830, when, in that and the following year, the family moved to the site of the present Manorville, two miles below Kittanning, which was then a bottom land overgrown with laurel bushes. Here he spent the rest of his life, and died April 2, 1851, at the age of 75 years; and his wife died December 26, of the same year and the same age. Both are buried in Freeport. He was a very tall man, and though slender, was very muscular, and possessed great power of endurance. All the

Lambings spoke, as a rule, German till they left Adams county, and the father of the writer could not speak English in his childhood.

To return to Michael A. Lambing; while the family lived at Long Run, he learned the shoemaking trade at Dam No. 3, near Long Run, on the Pennsylvania Canal, while that thoroughfare was in course of construction. He followed his trade during the greater part of his life, although he was very ingenious, and worked also at distilling, milling, running stationary engines, farming, &c. December 1, 1837, he married Anne Shields, who was always known as "Nancy," and this leads to the genealogy of that family.

O'SHIEL, SHIELS, SHIELDS, &c.

[From Notes by John O'Mahony.]

"The Celtic patronymic O'Siadhail (pronounced O'Sheeail) has been thus variously rendered according to the taste of its owners. It was borne by two of our old Septs, one in Leinster and the other in Ulster; but whether both sprang from one and the same Siadhail we have not ascertained. The lands of the O'Shiels of Leinster were in the present county of Wexford. They belonged to the *Literati* cast, and their chieftain was hereditary chief-physician to the kings of Leinster.

The O'Shiels of Ulster are one of many Septs descended from Mani, sixth son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. Their principal seat was in the present barony of Carey, in the north of the county Antrim. This district they shared with the MacQuillans, MacDonalds, and one of the Septs named O'Mulholland.

Many distinguished men of the O'Shiels are mentioned in our ancient records. As a proper name *Siadhal* was first rendered popular by having been borne by a famous and learned Irish saint who is better known to ecclesiastical scholars by its Latinized form Sedulius, who lived, according to Dr. Lanigan, about the middle of the fifth century. The Dr. quotes Colgan as authority for the statement that the name is written in Irish *Siadhail.* He reckons eight eminent

men of the name in Irish history. He wrote many Latin hymns, some of which yet survive and are found in the Roman Breviary. He is said to have been the first to introduce the modern rhyme in poetry. He also composed a part of the Introit of the Masses of the Blessed Virgin *de Tempore* (for the various seasons).

The following are some of the distinguished *Siadhails* who figured in Irish history long before the introduction of surnames, according to "The Annals of the Four Masters":

Siadhail, abbot of Linn-Duachail, died 752, Linn-Duachail, now Magherlin, county Down.

Siadhail, abbot of Duibhlin, died 785 or 790.

Siadhail, abbot and bishop of Ros-Commain, died 813.

Siadhail, of Disert-Chiarain, (now Castle-Kieran, near Kells, county Meath), died 855.

Siadhail, son of Fearadhachd, abbot of Cill-dara, (now Kildare), died 828.

Thomas Shields, the founder of this branch of the family in America, married a Miss O'Neill, in the southern part of his native county Donegal, Ireland, and emigrated to America with a number of other families of the same name, about the year 1745. This date is arrived at from the fact that his son John was born on the ocean on their way over, and he died of old age in 1825. Now, fixing his age at 80 years, which is not unreasonable, it will place the date of their emigration in the year given above. The party appear to have settled first in York county, awaiting the cessation of Indian hostilities, before proceeding further west, as many of that name took up lands in York county about, or soon after that time. Thomas, leaving the others, set out with his family, carrying his few effects on a horse and cart; and it is said that, when he passed through Chambersburg, he was offered a large tract of the land, on which a part of the city now stands, for the horse and cart, but he refused to accept it. Proceeding on his way northward he came to Amberson's Valley, in the northern part of Franklin county, where, in the northwestern part of the valley, he purchased about 300 acres of land and made it his permanent home. The record of the purchase is dated June 23, 1767. The date and place of his death are

not certain, but he appears to have returned to York county, as there is a tradition to that effect, and as there is no account of his death or burial in Amberson's Valley. Nor is the date and place of the death and burial of his wife known. They had three children, but the order of their birth is not known —a son and two daughters :

1) One of the daughters married a man by the name of Timmons, and lived near Cumberland, Maryland, but that is all that is known of her.

2) Nothing is known of the other daughter.

3) John, as we have seen, was born on the Atlantic ocean about 1745. He lived at the paternal home, and about 1771 married Mary Easly. She was a daughter of Blosius Easly who came from Germany, and landed at Baltimore about 1749. But he soon after returned to his native land, married Mary Rooker, and returning, settled in time in Amberson's valley, where he raised a large family. Two of his sons, Casper and Andrew, came further west, and, after stopping some time in Westmoreland county, came to Armstrong county, where they took up land, seven miles southwest of Kittanning, about 1802, and raised large families. Casper William, son of Casper, is at this writing the oldest person in the county, being 94 years of age.

John Shields lived at or near the parent home, and had a large family; but correct information is had of only two of his sons :

a) William Casper, born in 1772, the oldest child, of whom later.

b) Thomas, the second child, the date of whose birth is not known. He married Susanna Barnhart, lived in Amberson's valley, and raised a family of eleven children. He was a noted hunter, and would spend days in the mountains; but he paid dearly for it in the closing years of his life, suffering extremely from rheumatism. His children were :

1) William, married to Matilda Fagan, had three children, lived at or near the old home, and died there November 27, 1878.

2) Mary, married Jacob Eckenrode, had a family, lived in Amberson's valley, and died May 5, ~~1795.~~ 1875

3) Sarah, never married, and is dead.

4) Thomas, lived in Juniata county, and is dead.

5) Charles Sylvester, born in July, 1821, married in in Juniata county, had a family, and, his wife dying, married again, and had three children: Susanna, Edwin and Mary. He moved to Doylesburg, Path Valley, Franklin county, where he purchased a large farm upon which a church stands, which is attended from Chambersburg. He was a soldier in the Rebellion, and died somewhat suddenly in November, 1895. The writer spent considerable time with him in the fall of 1894, looking up the genealogy of the Shieldses.

6) Peter, married in Juniata county, raised a family, and lives in Path Valley, near Doylesburg. His wife died in the fall of 1895.

7) Augustine, married, raised a family, lived near Black Log—Shade Gap—Huntingdon county, and died a few years ago.

8) James, never married, moved to Illinois, was a soldier in the Rebellion, an orderly sergeant of cavalry, and was taken prisoner and killed in Tennessee.

9) Arthur Pius, was married, had a family, wife dead, and lives at Shade Gap.

10) Daniel B., is married, has a family, was a school teacher, and lives near Doylesburg, in Path Valley, was a soldier in the Rebellion.

11) George B., married, lived at the northern end of Amberson's Valley, raised a large family, and died in the fall of 1894.

To return to William Casper Shields; he left home near the close of the last century, and came to the vicinity of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, with his uncle Andrew Easly, with whom he learned the wagonmaking trade. A singular circumstance occurred on his leaving home, and one which shows how little it oftentimes takes to change, not only the current of a life, but also of an entire line. His brother Thomas walked with him on his way west to Black Log, some

twenty miles, and, before parting, the two sat down on a log to engage in what might be, and what proved to be, a last conversation. William tried to persuade his brother to continue with him, and the latter had almost concluded to do so, when he reflected that his shoes would not stand the journey unless they were half-soled, and there was no time to have it done, and no person near to do it. They parted and never met again. After remaining some years in Westmoreland county, William came with his two uncles, Andrew and Casper, to Armstrong county about the year 1802. Another account has it that he came to Armstrong county in September, 1795, built a log cabin on the farm afterwards owned by Casper Easly, and lived there till the following April, when C. Easly came out and took possession of the place, while he bought 200 acres about a mile further south. The two Easlys who were married, settled on the west side of the Allegheny river, about seven miles southwest of Kittanning. William S. found employment where he could, and worked for a time on a sawmill owned by Massy Harbison, famous for her captivity among the Indians, on the island at Freeport. Soon he purchased a farm of some two hundred acres near his uncles, and returned to Westmoreland county where he married Mary Ruffner, May 24, 1805, and returned to his Armstrong county home. And here we shall turn briefly to the Ruffners.

According to the most reliable account two Ruffner brothers, Simon and another, came from the Austrian Tyrol, near the middle of the last century, but at what precise date is not known, and settled in Maryland, not far from Baltimore. In time one of them moved west in Maryland or passed into Virginia, and nothing further is known of him, except that persons of the name, believed to be his descendants, are now found in the valley of the Shenandoah river.

Some time previous to the beginning of 1767, Simon came with his family to the German settlement already mentioned, in Eastern Pennsylvania, which had for its missionary center Goshenhoppen. The first mention of the name in the register at that place is February 22, 1767. Nothing is known of the number of his children, except that he had four mar-

ried sons and one or two single daughters when he came into Pennsylvania.

The order of their birth is not known, although Philip appears to have been the oldest and Simon the youngest of the sons.

a) Philip, married to Catharine——— (names in register); wife died, and he married Eve Hoenig, January 29, 1771, had children by both wives, whose names are in the register. He did not come west with his brothers, and we shall leave him without further notice.

b) George Adam, married a woman by the name of Mary———, the names of several of his children occur in the church register. He came west with his two brothers, settled in Westmoreland county, where his family scattered into various places, and we shall not follow them. The date of his death is not known.

c) Christian, married a woman by the name of Mary Odilia———, the baptisms of several of his children are recorded in the church register. He came west with his two brothers, and we shall take leave of him and his family.

d) Daughter, or perhaps two, who remained single, came west, one of whom lived to almost a hundred years.

e) Simon, who appears to have been the youngest, and to have lived with his aged parents, east of the mountains, was married, January 8, 1771 (in register), to Catharine Griffin in the Church at Goshenhoppen. She was descended from Patrick Griffin and "Molly" M'Bride. The latter had an adventurous life. When in Ireland she and two other girls were sleeping alone in a house when three young men attempted to carry them off by force to marry them. They escaped and Molly hid herself in a hedge till the danger was over, and then fled. Two weeks later she took passage as a "redemtioner" on a vessel bound for America; and on landing at Baltimore, was sold for a year and a half for her passage to a staunch Presbyterion. He tried every means in his power to turn her from her religion, but her attachment to it, and her inexhaustible fund of native wit always brought her out victorious. Before the expiration of her term of service

she became acquainted with Patrick Griffin, who paid the balance due from her and married her. They have a long line of descendants, many of whom are found in Butler and Armstrong counties. It is not known how many children Simon and Catharine Ruffner had, but the following names appear in the church register :

1) Anne Margaret, born September 16, 1771, who must have died young, because there is another Anne.

2) Barbara, born October 5, 1774.

3) George Adam, born April 27, 1776.

4) Anne Mary, the writer's grandmother, born October 12, 1779, of whom later.

5) Elizabeth, born November 23, ~~1871~~ 1781

Nothing is known with certainty of any of these children, except Anne Mary, and with her only are we concerned.

It is not known when the elder Simon Ruffner or his wife died, but they did not cross the mountain with their children, nor even visit them. These, George Adam, Christian and Simon, came with their families to Westmoreland county and settled within a few miles of where St. Vincent's Arch-Abbey now stands, in 1787; and, with a few other families that accompanied them, formed the nuclesus of the first Catholic settlement in that county. In March 1789, six persons, of whom the Ruffners were three, bought the ground upon which the church at Greensburg now stands, for five shillings, Pennsylvania currency, it being all the money they had. This is the first property owned by the Church in Pennsylvania, west of the mountains. The first resident priest who ministered to the people, lodged in the house of Simon Ruffner till his own was built. The descendants of the three brothers are scattered far and wide, but we are concerned only with Anne Mary. As has been said, she married William Caspar Shields May 24, 1805—the grandfather of the writer—and settled on William's farm in Armstrong county. Their union was blessed with the following children :

a) Catharine, born March 22, 1806, was never married, died May 4, 1848.

b) John Augustine, born September 7, 1807, married

Catharine Black, of Butler County,—born April 11, 1811,—July 5, 1835. Of their family there are now living:

1) Alice A., who married John M'Cue, has a large family, and now lives in Ford City.

2) Mary C., not married, lives at home with her mother.

3) William Casper, married Hannah Bannan, lives in Corry Pa., has a family, is in business, was one term mayor of the city, and held other offices.

4) Simon Peter, married Bridget M'Keever, lives on a part of the old homestead, has a family, of whom only two daughters are living; Mary married to John M'Kernan, who lives in Ford City, and Margaret to John Hartman, who lives in Kensington, Westmoreland county.

5) Archibald, married Mary McKeever, had three children, when he married a second time. Lives near the old homestead.

John died February 22, 1888, aged 80 years and a half. His widow is still living.

c) Mary, born May 20, 1809, never married, spent nearly all her life in Pittsburg, and died there May 22, 1895, aged 86 years.

d) Simon Francis, born October 4, 1810, married Mary Lambing, May 4, 1851, had one daughter, Mary, born April 12, 1856, who is married to John Steitslinger, has a family, and lives below Manorville. S. F. S. died January 16, 1892, aged 81 years and 3 months.

e) Arthur Michael, born April 12, 1812, was a blacksmith, lived in and around Pittsburg from about 1840; married Sarah M'Dermott, had a small family of which only one, Sarah, is now living. Wife died May 25, 1855, and he died at his brother John's, where he had spent the closing years of his life on account of ill health, June 30, 1881.

f) Anne, born July 4, 1814, married Michael A. Lambing, the parents of the writer. See below.

g) Sarah Anne, born February 10, 1816, married John Hanley about 1836, had a large family, lived in Armstrong

and Butler counties, still living; husband died at the age of 82 years a few years ago.

h) Elizabeth, born March 9, 1818, married Patrick Black, who died some ten years ago, had a large family, and now lives with a daughter in Ohio.

i) Peter, born May 1, 1820, is a carriage maker, married Jane Knox about 1845, lived in Bakerstown. Allegheny county, till the fall of 1856, when he moved to Wisconsin; has one son and two daughters, wife died a few years ago.

j) A male child, who died soon after birth.

William C. Shields died July 29, 1844, at the age of 72 years, and his wife died June 24, 1845, aged 66 years. Both are buried at Freeport.

It has already been stated that Michael A. Lambing married Anne Shields December 1, 1837. The whole affair was so characteristic of the times and the persons who figured in it, that the particulars are worth recording. The Rev. Jos. Cody, who had been ordained from St. Charles' Seminary, Philadelphia, the previous May, and placed in charge of St. Patrick's church, Sugar Creek, twelve miles west of Kittanning, with its numerous missions, was to perform the ceremony. On the day the wedding was to take place he was in Freeport, one of his missions, and his intention was to stop at the Shields' homestead on his way home and marry the couple. They and their friends waited in vain for his arrival till late in the night. A lady present remarked that, if it were her case, she would have the squire sent for to perform the ceremony; whereupon the bride said with the calm determination characteristic of her through life: "If you want the squire, you can marry him yourself; I won't." It was Thursday, and the people, with the practical good sense characteristic of the backwoods man, sat down to the wedding dinner by anticipation, and disposed of the spring chicken and other forbidden fare before Friday should placem the under the ban. The priest arrived about midnight, took a short rest, such as he had already became used to, performed the wedding ceremony about five o'clock in the morning, and continued his journey. In that section of country, at least, there was a ceremony on the day following that of the wed-

ding called "the infare"—as it was then pronounced. It was the bringing of the couple into the house of the parents of the bridegroom, to have a second day's celebration, This word is evidently derived from the Latin *inferre*, to bring in, and most probably comes through the French; but the writer has failed to find it in either the French or English dictionaries—even the Century Dictionary is innocent of it. Nor is it referred to in "*The Knot Tied; or, The Marriage Ceremonies of All Nations.*" But it was a ceremony, and an important one, in Western Pennsylvania, at least in the early times, for all that.

The newly married couple then took up housekeeping in Manorville, and for some time the husband run a flour mill. Here the four oldest members of the family were born; but at the end of February, 1844, he moved to a farm about two miles north-east of Kittanning, and devoted his time to agriculture, working at his trade as he had leisure, especially in winter. Here the first daughter was born. At the end of three years he moved to another farm about seven miles south-west of Kittanning, where he farmed and worked at his trade; and here another son was born. At the end of two years he passed to another farm two miles further south. Two daughters were born on this place; and the boys began to be of some help, and the family began to prosper; but it must be said that nature did not intend him for an agriculturist. The next, and the final and most unfortunate step in farming was made May 2, 1852, when he moved to a place about thirteen miles west of Kittanning, and just across the Butler county line. The farm was very poor, the buildings were miserable and everything was in a most dilapidated condition. Here for almost four years he struggled against every form of difficulties. The ground yielded little return for the labor expended on it, the live stock died off without any apparent reason, the health of Mrs. L. began seriously to fail, and the crisis came in "the dry summer" of 1854, which burned everything on the ground. The poorest flour in that miserable market sold at Buffalo Furnace, six miles distant, at $16.00 a barrel, money was not to be had, and people were forced to do whatever they could get to do, or starve; there was no alternative, and the father with his two oldest sons

secured employment in digging ore for Pine Creek Furnace, seven miles north-east of Kittanning, in the fall and winter of 1854–5. The writer, only thirteen years of age that winter, was "the man of the house;" and, besides looking after things generally and going to school two and a half miles distant through the "Glades," where wild turkeys, wild cats, deer, and, occasionally, bears were to be seen, had also to go to Kittanning every few days for the provisions earned by the father for the family, which were sent there to await him. During some of these journeys he suffered hardships that would not be believed if they were told, and which he himself would find it hard to believe if another were to relate them. But the health of the oldest son began to fail, and that of the mother became so impaired that it was necessary for all to come home, and seek whatever employment they could get. They found work cutting cord-wood for the furnace till harvest; but this, like the ore digging, was at the very lowest figure, and paid in store orders, which were "shaved" as none but a furnace owner of the olden time knew how to shave. In the latter part of the summer of 1855, the writer found employment in the fire-brick yards at Manorville; and, soon after when Mrs. L's health began to improve, the father got the running of an engine in a sawmill at the same place. But the firm became insolvent, and he lost nearly all he had earned. At length, January 3, 1856, the family moved to Manorville, not to leave it till maturity or death dispersed them; and here the father took to his trade in which he was assisted by all his sons in turn except the writer. During their stay in Butler county the last member of the family, a daughter, was born; and there too the first death occurred. And here seems the most fitting place to give sketches of the children. It may be remarked that, as the Rev. Joseph Cody married the parents, he also baptized all the children but two, as will be noted in its proper place. The entries are taken from the baptismal register, which is at present kept at the church in Freeport; but, as has already been remarked, some of these were taken on fly-leaves at out missions, and are now lost.

[Written by J. M. L.]

I. James Mattew was born at Manorville, Penn'a, March 18, 1839, at two o'clock A. M. Baptized May 6, 1839, sponsors, Simon F. Shields and Mary Lambing. Worked on a farm until about fifteen years of age and afterward ran engines and machinery. Taught school three terms, and on March 12, 1861, went to Tionesta, Penn'a, to look into the oil business, which was attracting much attention at that time. Worked at drilling oil wells with a spring pole first, then with a threshing machine horse power and afterward with a Wood & Mann engine mounted on a boiler. July 11, 1862, he enlisted at Tionesta, Penn'a, in Company "G," 83d Regiment Penn'a Vol. Infantry, as a private. Being injured in a stampede while acting as train guard the night before the battle of Antietam, he was detailed into the Quartermaster's department and acted as Quartermaster until March 25, 1863, when he was discharged on account of the injury above referred to. Returning to Tionesta he engaged in the oil business. He contracted for drilling of wells and produced oil for himself with varied success at Pleasantville, Titusville and Shamburg, and in 1869–1870 went to Parker's Landing where he was really the pioneer in extending the oil field through Butler county. Though several others disputed this honor with him he was really the moving spirit, and we copy part of an article clipped from the *Northwestern Independent* published at Parker's Landing at that time to prove the claim :

"*Honor to Whom Honor is Due.*" "The people of this region are as much indebted to Mr. James M. Lambing as to any other man in the district for the extension of this oil field. Mr. Lambing has not confined his operations to territory known to be good; but, on the contrary, he is what might be termed a pioneer operator, leading the way and opening up new fields of operation. His ventures in this region have thus far been successful, enriching himself and those associated with him, affording profitable employment for the laboring masses, opening up new territory for other operators enhancing the value of real estate and doing good generally. Twice, to our own certain knowledge has James M. Lambing ventured beyond the prescribed oildom, and in both instances he has been successful, as he richly deserved to be. The well

on the Gibson farm, south of Bear Creek, located, at the time of completion, some two miles south of any other producing well in the district, was sunk by Mr. Lambing. The well on the Robert Campbell farm, another venture of this pioneer operator, is at least two and a half miles southwest of any other producing well in the district. The man who, under any circumstances, will penetrate the earth to a depth of 1,200 feet and bring forth its hidden treasures is deserving of credit; but doubly deserving is he who ventures on strange territory, opens up new fields that confer lasting benefits upon his fellow men generally. Farmers of Butler county, while luxuriating in your unexpected wealth, brought about by the enhanced value of your lands are indebted to James M. Lambing for your suddenly acquired riches more than to any other man."

In 1881, he moved to Corry, Pa., and accepted the agency for the sale of the Ajax engines and boilers; the agency now being James M. Lambing & Sons. In 1890 he moved his office to Pittsburg, where he is now (1896) located.

Politically he has always been a staunch Republican (as are also his sons), his maiden vote having been cast for Lincoln in 1860. In 1890, on an issue of public improvement in the City of Corry, he was elected Mayor on the Republican ticket by the largest majority ever given a candidate in the city, and the next year was elected without opposition. In 1892 he was a member of the Republican State Committee for Erie county.

On Sept. 5, 1865, he married Mary Elizabeth Brett. This union was blessed with eight children :

William Brett, born at Tionesta, Penn'a, August 21, 1866.

Charles Kent, born at Tidioute, Penn'a, November 4, 1867.

James Matthew Jr., born at Titusville, Penn'a, July 2, 1870.

Mary Emma, born at Parker's Landing, Penn'a, Oct. 13, 1872, and died March 25, 1873; is burried at Kittanning.

Mary Elizabeth, born at Parker's Landing, Penn'a, July 26, 1875.

Ellen Rosalia, born at Parker's Landing, Penn'a, May 1, 1878. Died at Corry, Penn'a, April 4, 1884, and is buried there.

Anna Winifred, born at Corry, Penn'a, August 16, 1886, died at Corry, Feb. 27, 1891, and is buried there.

Leo Allen, born at Corry, Penn'a, December 19, 1889.

The following is a brief genealogy of Mary Elizabeth Brett, wife of James M. Lambing :

William Brett, the progenitor of the Brett family, came to Duxbury in May, 1645, and was one of the original proprietors and settlers in West Bridgewater, an elder in the church, a leading man both in the church and in the town, was often a representative to the old colony court, often preached when Mr. Keith was sick or otherwise prevented. He died 1681. William was the father of five children.

Nathaniel, the third son of William I., was a deacon and Town clerk. He married Sarah, daughter of John Hayward, 1683. They were the parents of seven children. Nathaniel died 1740.

Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel, was the youngest born 1704, was also a deacon and Town clerk, and the father of three children. He died aged 74.

Uriah was the youngest child of Nathaniel, married Charity, daughter of Jona Kingman, 1760. They had three children, Daniel, Nathaniel and Macey, The father died 1768, and Macey was then called Uriah to bear up his father's name. The widow married David Keith, 1772.

Uriah, son of Uriah, married Naby, daughter of Nathan Kingman, 1790, and lived in East Bridgewater. They were the parents of three children. His second marriage occurred in 1799, to Anna, daughter of Benjamin Robinson, and had five children.

Uriah Jr., was the eldest son of Uriah, born August 21, 1795. He married Polly Allen, of Dover, and settled in Medfield. Their children were William Allen, Kingman, Eliza-

beth, Mary, who died in infancy, and Mary C. Polly Allen, his wife, was born March 14, 1802, died October 13, 1853. William Allen, born August 1, 1821, died November 5, 1850; Kingman, born June 2, 1823; Elizabeth, born January 24, 1825, died April 8, 1857; Mary, born March 11, 1827, died June 27, 1827; Mary C., born April 18, 1828.

William Allen married Mary Anne Green, by whom he had Mary Elizabeth, who became the wife of James M. Lambing, born August 6, 1845, Emma Frances and William Allen Jr.

II. William Arthur, (not in register), born at Manorville, May 21, 1840, lived at home, learned the shoemaking trade, which he worked at principally during the winter; during the summer he followed keel-boating, and also became a steamboat pilot on the Allegheny river. He was drafted into the army in June, 1863; but the privilege was granted that quota to enlist in any regiment and company they preferred, and he entered Company M, 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, because his brother was in that company. He with others was delayed for some time at Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Baltimore, for want of horses, at which latter place he took typhoid fever, and died at Fort M'Henry, August 29 of the same year. During his sickness he was attended by Rev. James Gibbons, afterward Cardinal Gibbons, who was then but recently ordained.

III. Andrew Arnold, (in register), born at Manorville, February 1, 1842, baptized May 1, 1842, sponsors, James Gillespie and Elizabeth Shields. He came to Manorville late in the summer of 1855, and found employment in the firebrick works, in which he continued, with three or four months in the village school during the winters, till the fall of 1860. He then spent one session in the Kittanning Academy. He next got work in the oil refinery built in his native village, where he remained, working fifteen hours a day for a considerable part of the time, and soon becoming foreman of the works. Quitting work at the beginning of 1863, he entered St. Michael's Preparatory and Theological Seminary, Glenwood, Pittsburg, on the 2 of February, Very Rev. James O'Connor, later Bishop of Omaha, being superior. His first

vacation was spent at Natrona, Allegheny county, working partly in the barrel factory and partly on a break in the canal; leaving which he came to Manorville, put the refinery in order, that had not been running for some time, and started it. Returning to his studies he also took charge of the Sunday schools of the Congregation attached to the Seminary. He frequently rose at 3 o'clock in the morning to pursue his studies; and for more than five years he was prefect of the students, the longest term ever held in the institution. The vacations of 1864–5–6–7, were spent in the brick yard, where he reduced the time for burning brick from six days to fifty-four hours. The remaining vacations were spent at the Seminary. May 10, 1867, he received tonsure, June 4 of the year following, Minor Orders, and on December 17 and 18, at St. Vincent's Abbey, Westmoreland county, Subdeaconship and Deaconship. He was ordained to the sacred ministry in the Seminary chapel August 4, 1869—all the orders having been conferred by Bishop Domenec. At the end of the month he was sent to teach in St. Francis' College, Loretto, Cambria county, where he also assisted the pastor on Saturday evenings and Sundays, and where he often heard confessions in the chair occupied by the illustrious prince-priest, Very Rev. D. A. Gallitzin, Apostle of the Alleghenies. On one Sunday in the month he also visited the little congregation of St. Joseph's at Williamsburg, Blair county, some forty miles distant. January 5, 1870, he was transferred to St. Patrick's church, Cameron Bottom, Indiana county, where he remained till April 21, of the same year, when he was appointed pastor of St. Mary's church, Kittanning, with its numerous missions. He rented a house, and gave the priest, who before that time had boarded, a degree of independence; he also refitted and furnished the church, and built a little church on the opposite side of the river, about eight miles south-west, for the accommodation of the people living in that part of the country. January 17, 1873, he was transferred to Freeport, to which the congregation of Natrona was then attached, where (Freeport) he set on foot a movement for the erection of a school house; but on the 8 of July of the same year, he was named chaplain of St. Paul's R. C. Orphan Asylum, Pittsburg, with a view of bettering the financial con-

dition of that institution. But the financial crisis which immediately set in paralized the whole country, and destroyed all such hopes for the present; and on January 7, 1874, he was appointed pastor of the church of Our Lady of Consolation, at the Point in the same city. While there he placed the schools in charge of the Sisters of Mercy—before they had had lay teachers,—purchased and remodelled a protestant church for the use of the congregation—which Bishop Tuigg in dedicating named St. Mary of Mercy,—and placed in it an altar dedicated under the invocation of "Our Lady of the Assumption at the Beautiful River," as a memorial of the one that stood in Fort Duquesne, at the same place, in the middle of the last century. He also built a pastoral residence adjoining the church. During the labor riots of July, 1877, the destruction of the large freight depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with other property, was prevented mainly through his influence. Having labored in the congregation till the fall of 1885, he was transferred to St. James church, Wilkinsburg, where he still remains.

Soon after his arrival he opened a school for the first time in the congregation, which he placed in charge of the Sisters of Charity; and in 1888, enlarged the church for the increasing congregation. But after being occupied for only three months it was burned with all it contained on the night of the 23–4 of December of the same year. Nothing daunted he fitted up the school house so as to answer the two-fold purpose of a church and school, and occupied it on Christmas eve, while the ruins of the burnt building were yet smouldering. Preparations were immediately made for the erection of a much larger brick church and school building, which was dedicated and occupied before the end of a year.

As a writer he is the author of the "Orphan's Friend," (1875); "The Sunday-School Teacher's Manual," (1877); "A History of the Catholic Church in the Dioceses of Pittsburg and Allegheny," (1880); "The Register of Fort Duquesne, Translated from the French with an Introductory Essay and Notes," (1885); "The Sacramentals of the Holy Catholic Church," (1895); besides the following pamphlets: "Mixed Marriages; Their Origin and Their Results," (1873); "An Essay on

Masses for the Dead, and the Motives for Having Them Celebrated," (1881); "A Series of Plain Sermons on Mixed Marriages," (1882). He was also employed by the firm of A. Warner & Co., of Chicago, to write a considerable part of the "History of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania," in 1888; and, in the same year, he, assisted by the Hon. J. W. F. White, of the Allegheny county bench, wrote the "Centennial History of Allegheny County," for the Centennial celebration, at which he also read a lengthy sketch of the county's history. In the summer of 1884, he started the "Catholic Historical Researches," a quarterly magazine, and the first of its kind, devoted to the history of the Catholic Church in the United States. It was afterward transferred to a Philadelphia publisher, by whom it is continued. In 1885 he procured from the Archives of the Marine, in Paris, a copy of the *Journal* kept by Celoron in his expedition down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers in the summer of 1749; and a copy was made from it for the Library of Parliament, Ottawa, Canada. This is believed to be the second copy ever brought to the United States. This he translated and published with notes in "The Researches." At present he is engaged in writing a considerable part of the forthcoming "Standard History of Pittsburg;" and is contributor to several religious and historical periodicals. He has always been a great reader, and in childhood when books were scarce where he lived and his parents were too poor to buy any, he was accustomed to borrow such as he could, and sit by the fire in the evenings, the only time at his command, to peruse them by the light of dry pieces of wood with which he fed the flame. American and especially local history is his favorite study, and his large library is rich in works on these subjects. For several years he has been president of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, and is also a member of several other societies. He is one of the eighteen trustees of the Art and Museum Endowment Fund of the Carnegie Free Library, Pittsburg. For several years he has been president of the Clerical Relief Association of the Diocese, and was also president of the board which prepared the diocesan exhibit for the Columbian Exposition; besides, he is *Censor Librorum* and *Procurator Fiscalis* for the diocese.

He has inherited the health of his fathers, and during the term of his ministry, a little more than 27 years, he has not been one day off duty on account of ill health, has never been two Sundays in succession absent from his church, and not three days in succession without celebrating Mass, except during the annual retreats. The Lambings' are above the medium height, but he is the largest of the name, being six feet tall and weighing more than 200 pounds. In June, 1883, the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts, *in honorem*, and three years later, the degree of Doctor of Laws.

[Written by J. A. L.]

IV. John Augustine (not in register), born at Manorville October 31, 1843. Having worked on a farm, like the rest of the family, in childhood, he began work in the firebrick yards at an early age, going to school during the winter; but finding it more profitable, he soon took to keel-boating on the Allegheny river, which he followed during the summers of 1859, '60, '61 and the early part of '62, working with his father at shoemaking during the winter. September 19, 1862, he enlisted in Company M, Fourteenth Cavalry, in which he served till the close of the war. He took part in the engagements of Rocky Gap, in August, Droop Mountain, in September, and Salem Raid, in December, 1863; in the raid to Wythevillo, in May, and that to Lynchburg, in June, 1864; and in all the engagements in which his regiment took part, until he was captured by J. S. Mosby's band of gorillas, February 19, 1865, in Snicker's Gap. He was taken to Richmond, where he was confined in Pemberton and Libby prisons, but was paroled early in March, and exchanged about the 7th of April, when he returned to his regiment. He was mustered out of the service at the close of the war, May 30, of the same year, and returned to his home at Manorville. Here he found employment till August 6, 1866, when he went to Tidioute, Forest county, and engaged in the oil business. This he followed in its developments to Pleasantville, and later to Church Run, Crawford county. On the discovery of

the new fields at Parker's Landing, he came there in May, 1869, and for the next five years was one of the most active and successful operators of that region. After that territory was beginning to be well drilled out, he went further into the country and drilled the first paying well in Butler county, near Petrolia, on what was known as the "Campbell Farm," which was the index to the famous third sand field of Butler county. Following this lead he drilled a number of "Wild Cat" wells, as new ventures in advance of the developed territory then began to be called. Like all others in the business, he had some good wells and others failures; but by the middle of the year 1872, he had quite a valuable property, worth well nigh a quarter of a million dollars. But the immense supply of oil reduced the price, and the financial panic of 1873, swept away all his property, as it did that of countless others. But, believing that where you lose a thing is the place to find it, he continued drilling with indifferent success for some time longer in Butler county, when he moved to Bradford, M'Kean county, in the fall of 1880, where, and in Elk county, he continued in the business till the spring of 1886, when he moved to Brushton, now the 37th Ward, Pittsburg, where he still resides. He was now made superintendent of the Natural Gas Company of West Virginia, a position which he held till February, 1887, building and managing their entire plant. He resigned to accept the same position in the Toledo Natural Gas Company, of Toledo, Ohio, whose plant he also built and managed for about three years, when it was absorbed by the North-Western Natural Gas Company, of Ohio. After leaving the employ of that company, he constructed a line to Detroit, but left the company before it was quite finished, and took charge of and overhauled the plant of the Dayton Natural Gas Company, and then built a part of the Indiana Natural Gas Company's line to Chicago. Desirous of spending more of his time with his family he went into the grain business at Wilkinsburg; but left it in 1895, to return to his favorite oil business.

September 19, 1871, he was married to Dorcas Anne M'Givern, second daughter of Thomas M'Givern, of Sharpsburg, and made his home, as has been stated, successively at

Parker's Landing, Bradford and Pittsburg. The following children were born to them :

1) John Andrew, born December 18, 1872; died Oct. 17, 1878.
2) Agnes Gertrude, born June 16, 1874.
3) Anne Elizabeth, born July 20, 1875; died September 14, 1875.
4) Jennie Loretto, born October 25, 1877.
5) Mary Elizabeth, born August 28, 1879.
6) Joseph Aloysius, born June 21, 1881.
7) William Vincent, born November 27, 1882.
8) Emma Louise, born September 21, 1884.
9) Michael Anthony, born June 12, 1886; died March 14, 1887.

V. Mary Anne (in register), born two miles north-east of Kittanning, May 12, 1846, baptized, (date not given), sponsors, Simon and Elizabeth Shields. She remained at home till August 19, 1868, when she married Robert M'Sherry, who was born near Toronto, Canada, the son of James M'Sherry, of Armagh, Ireland, who came to England and there married Jane Hare, before emigrating to America. Soon after their marriage, Robert and wife moved to Pleasantville, Crawford county, where he engaged in the oil business, which he has since followed. Later he came to Parker's Landing, and from there moved to a place about four miles west of Emlenton, a little further north, where he still lives, and where he owns and operates some small oil interests. The children born of their marriage are :

1) Edward Andrew, born June 20, 1869.
2) John Augustine, born September 27, 1870.
3) James Francis, born January 29, 1872.
4) William, born August 22, 1873.
5) Mary, born February 7, 1875.
6) Robert Aloysius, born August 15, 1876; died March 15, 1885.
7) Anne Jane, born February 18, 1878.
8) Catharine Elizabeth, born January 9, 1880.
9) Rosalia Helen, born October 5, 1881.
10) Winifred Isabella, born May 20, 1883.
11) Frances Genevieve, born May 18, 1886.

VI. Michael Anthony (in register), born seven miles south-west of Kittanning, April 28, 1848, baptized by Rev. M. J. Mitchell, July 9, 1848, sponsors, James Easly and Mrs. Mary M'Cue. After remaining at home engaged in various kinds of work, but principally in the oil refinery, with a few months of school in the winter, he entered St. Michael's Preparatory and Theological Seminary, Glenwood, Pittsburg, in September, 1870, to study for the sacred ministry. Having made his course; he was ordained subdeacon, deacon and priest in St. Paul's Cathedral, Pittsburg, by Bishop Tuigg, on the 8, 9 and 10 of June, 1876.

He was first assigned as assistant to the pastor of St. John's Church, Southside, Pittsburg, where he remained till March, 1878, when he was transferred and became assistant to the pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Pittsburg. In July, 1879, he was named pastor of the Church of St. John Baptist, Everson, (just across Jacob's creek from Scottdale), where he found a small congregation, up to that time attached to Connellsville, who were occupying a little church recently purchased from the Episcopalians. This part of the coke regions was then beginning to develope, and the congregation increased in a very encouraging manner. Numerous Stations began to spring up, but principally Mount Pleasant, some six miles distant. A varied foreign element also began to find employment in the coke region, and for these he had to provide. As an evidence of the pentecostal character of the congregation, he once secured the services of a polyglotal priest, who had to speak eight different languages while visiting the people in one single afternoon. It may be remarked, parenthetically, that in the diocese of Pittsburg at this time, (1896) the Mass is celebrated in four different languages—the Latin, the Greek, the Syriac, and the Armenian; and the Catholics of the diocese speak nineteen different languages. In time, he secured a lot in Mount Pleasant, where he built a frame church, which in time he replaced by a brick edifice, which was about ready for dedication, when the congregation was divided in 1887, and that became a separate parish. He also secured lots in Scottdale for a new church, and sold the Everson property to a recently organized Polish congregation. On the new lots he built a brick church, a small residence, and

later a schoolhouse, in which he opened a school under the care of the Sisters of Charity, for whom also he bought a lot and built a convent. Another lot was secured on which was built a hall; and a plot of ground was purchased for a cemetery.

Later he built a more commodious and elegant residence. For years he has exercised a wholesome influence during the labor troubles that occur from time to time in those regions; and all, without distinction, have the greatest confidence in his impartiality and judgment. He is also an uncompromising advocate of the noble cause of total abstinence, and has for years been president of the Diocesan Total Abstinence Union. In the summer of 1884, he made a tour of Europe, the only person of the name that ever crossed the ocean since the arrival of the founder of the family in America.

VII. Isabella, born eight miles south-west of Kittanning, April 24, 1850, baptized by Rev. John Larkin; died December 27, 1852, the first death in the family, and is buried at St. Patrick's church, Sugar Creek.

VIII. Catharine Elizabeth, born same place, April 10, 1852, (in register of St. Patrick's church, Sugar Creek), baptized (date not given,) sponsors, Daniel and Catharine Black. Lived at home till the spring of 1870, when she went to keep house for Rev. A. A. L., with whom she remained till she entered the Convent of the Sisters of Charity at Altoona, October 28, 1876. She was professed under the name of Sister Mary Ildifonse, March 25, 1879. She was then employed as a music teacher, principally in Pittsburg, till some three years ago, when she was made Mistress of Novices for the Order in the diocese, a position which she still occupies.

IX. Rosalia, (in register at Sugar Creek church), born in Butler County, September 3, 1854, baptized, (date not given), sponsors, William and Mary Hartmann. Having remained at home caring for her aged parents, she married Peter Francis M'Cann, in the church at Kittanning, August 4, 1884; and, leaving the paternal home, the last of the family, came with her husband to Scottdale, Westmoreland county.

P. F. M'Cann is descended from Thomas and Maria McCann, both of whom were born and raised in county Longford, Ireland; but, emigrating to America, were married at the church attached to St. Vincent's Arch-abbey, near Latrobe, August 5, 1852. The children born of this marriage were:

1) Katharine, who married James A. Kittell, now deceased, brother of Revs. Ferdinand and William Kittell, of the diocese of Pittsburg.
2) James T., unmarried.
3) Peter F., of whom presently.
4) Mary Ellen, married to P. C. Boyle.

P. F. M'Cann was born at Wellersburg, Somerset county, Pa., August 12, 1857. When but a child his father was killed at the Boarding Shaft of the mines at Frostburg, Maryland. Young Peter, when but thirteen years of age, and after receiving only two years of schooling, was obliged to begin work, at which, however, his inborn energy enabled him to earn a man's wages. His widowed mother, after living at various points on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, came, in 1874, to Scottdale. Here Peter was employed by the Charlotte Furnace Company, and had the misfortune of losing his right arm. From 1874 to 1893 he lived at Scottdale, during which time he was employed in various capacities, among others, he spent a term of four years in the service of the Internal Revenue Department of the United States Government, having received his appointment through the recommendation of Hon. Charles E. Boyle, of Uniontown, Pa. November 8, 1892, he was elected Sheriff of Westmoreland county on the Democratic ticket, which office he filled for a term of three years, from January 2, 1893, to January 6, 1896. This term was marked by the most serious labor troubles in the coke regions, ever known in the history of the county, or even in the western part of the State. The public peace was seriously disturbed, and life and property were for a considerable time in imminent danger. But by his prudent foresight, calm, fearless, prompt and energetic action, he succeeded in averting those dangers and restoring order and quiet. Though he was under the necessity of employing a large number of deputies,

not one life was sacrificed, and not one shot fired during the entire disturbance. His conduct under such trying circumstances won for him the unqualified admiration and approval of everyone, regardless of party feelings. Since the expiration of his term of office he has continued to reside at Greensburg, awaiting a favorable opportunity for entering into business.

The following are the children now living with which their union has been blessed :

1) Mary Aloysia.
2) Rosalia.
3) Ildifonsa.

Upon his return to Manorville, Michael A. Lambing, as we have noted, devoted himself entirely to his trade, assisted by all his sons in turn, except one; but, obeying a natural law, they departed one by one to found homes of their own, or devote themselves to the service of religion. Years rolled on, and time began to write its record on form and feature, and Mr. and Mrs. L. began to feel the weight of age. But their declining years were calm and peaceful, the result both of that peace which comes as the reward even here below of a well spent life, and also from the consciousness that their careful training of their children enable them to live faithful to their religion, and at the same time to hold honorable positions in society and the Church. They enjoyed, and deservedly, the highest esteem and confidence of the community in which they lived, and no tongue was ever known to utter an unkind word of either of them. Michael was during life the embodiment of good health, the result of a good constitution and regularity of habits, so that from his 25th to his 75th year he was not confined to his bed for three successive days by sickness; and, though a shoemaker, he was "as straight as an arrow" almost to the day of his death. But Mrs. L. was of feeble health in the latter years of her life, being afflicted during the fall and winter for more than twenty years with asthma, so much so that her life was often in imminent danger. But another ailment—a tumor in the stomach, was making inroads on her health, although her Christian fortitude long concealed it from the knowledge of

others. At length resistance and concealment were no longer possible; and so feeble did her health become that in June, 1880, she was forced to take to her bed, from which never to rise. Medical aid was of no avail; the closing scene of a good life was only a matter of very short time. The members of the family were in constant attendance at her bedside, and the pastor of the church at Kittanning, Rev. Thomas Howley, who soon after also went to his reward, was a daily visitor. On Thursday, the 1st of July, she received the sacrament of Extreme Unction at the hands of her son, Rev. M. A. L., and on Sunday afternoon, the 4th, the Holy Viaticum from the hands of Rev. A. A. L., for the last time. Death was now momentarily expected, but full consciousness remained, and the spirit of prayer was uninterrupted. All the surroundings were of the most Christian and consoling character. But she was not without a salutary fear of the divine justice, which was tempered with a strong hope and confidence in the divine goodness. Once she remarked to her elder son in the ministry, "I know it will not be with me like it is with many others." This was understood to mean that she had two sons who would remember her at the altar and a daughter who would be joined in her suffrages by a religious community, while the other members of a devoted family would also add their supplications for the repose of her soul. At length the final hour came, the morning of Tuesday, July 6, 1880. Conscious to the last, she responded to the prayers for the dying recited by one of her sons in the ministry. The other pronounced the absolution for the last time. The ejaculation, which she had repeated incessantly, "Sweet Jesus, have mercy on me, and save my soul," pronounced in a voice growing more and more feeble, was broken off, and she exclaimed in a tone scarcely audible, "O what is this; it is death." The pure soul immediately took its flight to a better world, so long desired, and so earnestly sought after. It was 7.45 in the morning; and she was 66 years and 2 days of age.

The funeral took place from the church in Kittanning, the Rev. A. A. L. celebrated the Mass, assisted by his brother as deacon and the pastor of the church as subdeacon. The sermon was preached by the Rev. F. X. M'Carthy, then a

priest of the diocese, now a Jesuit; and the remains were laid to their final rest in the cemetery of the church on the hill overlooking the Allegheny river.

With little advantages of education or social position, Mrs. L. proved herself a woman of far more than ordinary ability and influence. But it was only in her home and in the narrow circle of the society in which her life was spent that her worth was known and appreciated. In the training of her family she had few equals, possessing the happy faculty of enforcing the strictest obedience to her slightest order or even wish, while she was still able to give her children all the liberty that was necessary to keep them cheerful and happy, and withhold them from dangerous associations, until circumstances forced them out to battle with the world as they found it; but to the end "there was no place like home." She understood the happy medium also between over indulging them, and thus rendering them effeminate and unfit to battle with the world; and that indiscreet harshness that would impose burdens too heavy for their youthful shoulders. They were required to do what they were able, but no more, and they were thus trained up to a manly self-reliance. In all things she was admirably seconded by her husband, but her nature was more flexible and more easily adapted to circumstances than his, which, though equally earnest and noble, partook more of the inflexibility of the older German school. Nor did either of them spare the rod when its use was deemed necessary, as it must be at times among the members at least of so large a family; but it was not resorted to from passion, but from a sense of duty; and, whatever the notions of our day may be, it would be well for both the children and the parents of our over-indulgent times, if it were more frequently and prudently called into requisition.

But it was in the religious training of the family that her care was especially exercised and her tact displayed. No sooner had the children arrived at an age capable of receiving impressions than favorable impressions were made on them. No one reached five years of age without having already learned some prayers, and these were recited under strict maternal vigilance every night and morning. At the same age the catechism began to be taught. Living as they did

from eight to fourteen miles from a church during the early childhood of the older members of the family, with Mass celebrated at a station more or less distant not more than once or twice in the year, it was her care to assemble the children around her chair, while she engaged herself in knitting or sewing; and, with *Butler's Catechism* open on her knee, and the little ones crouched on the floor, she taught them their catechism before they were able to read it for themselves. And those who were too small to be numbered in the class sat with the rest and learned the words before they could comprehend their meaning. These lessons were repeated daily for some twenty minutes, so that not one of the children reached the age of seven without knowing the catechism by heart. One of them knew every word at five, and another at six. Evening prayers always were recited in common by the family, the father leading; and on Sundays and holydays at ten o'clock all had to assemble for Mass prayers, which he also recited, with such lengthy additions as often tired the knees of the little ones, and even drew a gentle remonstrance from the mother who knew child-nature better than he did.

Never in their entire married life did one address an angry or even a petulant word to the other, or indeed to anyone else, except such little impatient expressions as it is all but impossible to avoid in a house full of children. Her charity for the suffering was a characteristic of her, and wherever there was sickness or trouble, she was generally found, and always welcome. She was never known to fear any disease, except the cholera. Indeed such was her devotion to works of charity that she came to be called "the good Mrs. Lambing," in contradistinction to others of the same name residing in the village. But the leading characteristic of her life were her unswerving devotion to duty, and her spirit of prayer, which in her later years, after the family had become able to take care of themselves, appeared to be unbroken; and it could be truly said that her life was hidden with Christ in God. For some years after the removal of the family to Manorville, Mass was very irregular in the church at Kittanning, and never more than once in the month, with many disappointments. But if there was the slightest rumor of the coming of a priest, all had to go, and early too, to kindle a fire if necessary. No

one was late or missed a Mass in that household, and many a trip we had through the cold and rain the two miles, only to return disappointed. Her requirements, though sometimes thought too exacting, produced an effect which has elicited many a heartfelt expression of gratitude; and all the more as they were accompanied with such grace and earnestness, and those once on the verge of complaining have since learned to appreciate them, and regret their absence in persons trained under less favorable circumstances.

After the death of Mrs. L., her husband, accepting the decree of Providence with true Christian resignation, continued to work at his trade and care for his garden till age forbade exertion. But even then he was reluctant to yield, not that it was necessary to work, but from the force of life long habit; and it was well, for perfect repose would have made him unhappy, and shortened his life. When no longer able to work his time was spent in reading and devotions, and in a daily walk to visit his two older brothers, who lived near by. The greatest trial of his closing years was his inability to hear Mass on Sundays; but to this also he resigned himself. At length the close of his eightieth year drew near, and with it unmistakable signs that the term of his mortal pilgrimage was also at hand. It was the gradually decline of age, and not the result of disease. His dying pillow was smoothed with the tenderest care, and, fortified with all the graces and consolations of religion he calmly, breathed forth his soul to God at 6.25 on the morning of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, December 8, 1886, at the age of 80 years and 2 months. The funeral took place from the church in Kittanning; the Mass was celebrated by Rev. M. A. L., and the sermon preached by the pastor, Rev. Philip Brady. The remains were laid to rest by the side of those of his faithful life partner, and a tasteful granite monument has since been raised to mark the hallowed spot.

At the time that M. A. Lambing came with his father's family to the west of the mountains, it was no easy task to remain constant in the practice of our holy religion. Mass was not celebrated within twenty miles of where they first settled, and this not more frequently than once in the month, if indeed so often. Possibly a station would be held twice in

the year at a place twelve miles distant; and even after the family moved Manorville, there was no church nearer than Sugar Creek, thirteen miles distant, with the river to cross in reaching it, and Mass once in the month, or perhaps once in two months, with periods when there was no priest stationed there at all. Yet when Mass was celebrated he always walked the distance and back, never, when it was at all possible, missing an opportunity; and this frequently fasting. Another church stood by that time at Freeport, 15 miles away, to which he also walked when Mass was celebrated there; and he has been heard to say that he walked there three times fasting before he had an opportunity to go to confession. No difficulty that was at all surmountable could stand between him and the practice of his religion; and the blighting example of the indifferent, and of those who fell entirely away, could not influence him. The teachings of religion were a law of life for him in all things. Though he trained up a large family amid the greatest trials, it is said that he never but once yielded to a fit of great anger, although his patience gave way to a limited extent at times. But under such circumstances he was never known to yield to profanity, and it can be said with perfect truth, that he sank into his grave past 80 years of age without having once taken the name of God in vain, although he was always compelled to move in the world as it is unfortunately found. Nor could he tolerate unbecoming language, so common, for an instant; everyone feared to make use of it in his presence, knowing well what sort of a rebuke would follow.

Reference has been made to his devotion to prayer. His "Key of Heaven" and a little old German prayer book were his companions at church or in his private devotions at home; and when the family devotions were over in the evening, which were always long, he and his pious companion would continue silently their own devotions for a considerable time. As the children grew old enough they were permitted and encouraged to do the same. Before communion days a preparation was always made by him—and he taught the same practice to his children—of three or four days, in which selections from the "Following of Christ" formed the principal part; and the same practice followed the reception.

He was what might be called a rigorist, and it was providential that Providence gave him a partner who restrained him, otherwise the training of the family would not have been so successful. He was especially careful what the children read, and if he had not a pretty correct idea what the book or paper was, it was immediately confiscated. An innocent old "Robison Crusoe," that had long since lost its backs in the rough usage it had been forced to undergo, once made its appearance in the house; but it was forthwith ordered home, because he did not know what sort of a book it was. Young and old may smile at this, but it was an error on the safe side; and it is far better to commit such errors than to be so indifferent as to be utterly regardless of what the members of the family read; and this is seen to a lamentable extent in many a Catholic home in these liberal times. Good and instructive reading was furnished to as great an extent as means would permit, and books were borrowed wherever they could be found; and he not only encouraged their reading, but insisted on it.

He never aspired to political position, although he never missed an opportunity of casting his vote for the candidate of the party to which he belonged; and he felt a lively interest in political affairs. Toward the close of his life he held several unimportant offices in the borough; but rather because his fellow citizens forced them upon him than from his own choice. While laboring consistently to serve and please God, he at the same time deservedly secured the highest esteem and confidence of his fellow men; and his name and that of his faithful wife are held in loving remembrance by all who knew them.

[THE END.]

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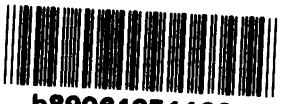

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